is president of the company, and Sepater Call, of Florida, is one of the vice-presidents. Among the other directors are Senators Butler, of South Carolina, and Jonas, of Louisiana, and ex-Representative Townsend, of Ohio. The company was organized to drain the valley in which the City of Mexico is situated. It is to receive, it is understood, a subsidy of \$9,000,000 from the Mexican Government, payable in monthly instalments of \$25,000 as the work advances; and the company is to receive additional subsidies in the form of land on the area reclaimed. The company is required to deposit a forfeit of \$200,000, which is to be released whenever the first eight instalments of the subsidy shall have been earned. A question as to whether this forfeit should be deposited in Mexico or in the United States, has, it is inderstood, been decided in a manner satisfactory to the American capitalists who are interested. One other difficulty remains, and at the meeting pefore mentioned ar effort will be made to solve it. before mentioned ar effort will be made to solve it. It appears that the company desires to complete the work within two years, and is anxious to know whether, if that be done, it can claim and receive the entire subsidy of \$9,000,000. It is said that some doubts as to whether this question can be settled without its reference to Mexico are entertained by Minister Romero, General Diaz and Benntor Rubio. It is probable that the meeting will not take place for several days. Ex-President Diaz and party arrived in this city to-day. They were met by Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, and Mr. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, and escorted to the Arlington Hotel. The ex-President and party were presented to the President by the Secretary of State this afternoon. State this afternoon.

BONDED WHISKEY EXPORTATION. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Efforts are being made to induce the Treasury Department to take action in regard to the proposed modification of the regulations of Canada which prohibit the importation of bonded whiskey in packages of less than 100 gallons. It is stated that the Canadian Parliament would modify existing regulations if an authoritative expression could be obtained that such action would not be regarded as unfriendly to the United States or prejudicial to the inter-ests of this Government. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Internal Rev and have each received several communications on the subhave each received several communications on the excitect. The former to-day received a letter from Mr. Pratt, Secretary of the National Distillers' Association, pointing out the advantages to be derived from such action on the part of Canada and urging the Department to take the necessary steps in the matter. Judge French has referred the question to the Secretary of

ment to take the necessary steps in the Secretary of French has referred the question to the Secretary of State.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has written the following letter to Messrs. Cook and Bernheimer, Newst. New-York City:

The Department is in receipt, by reference from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of your letter, in which you state that you intend to export and re-import certain whiskey for the purpose of postponing payment of the tax thereon, and inquire whether the packages to be returned may be refilled while abroad from other packages of the same exportation, in order to prevent damage from excessive butage. In reply you are informed that any circumstance which may create a doubt as to the domestic origin of all of the whiskey to be returned, and of its being returned in the same condition as when exported, will ussify the collector of customs at the port of re-importation in refusing to admit it to entry under section 2,500. Revised Statutes. The privilege of filling up, or "evening up" packages of spirits is in no degree tolerated under the Internal Revenue laws. A copy of this Department's circuisr of October 4, 1876, containing the regulations relating to the re-importation of merchandise of demestic manufacture is inclosed for your further information.

TRESPASSING STOCKMEN IN KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The Secretary of the Interior to-day wrote to the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to the occupation and inplosure of large tracts of Osage Indian lands in Barbour County, Kan., by stockmen. The Secretary says, in

County, Kan., by stockmen. The Secretary says, in part:

I need not advise you that inclosures of the character described are unauthorized and illegal, or that settlement on such lands is limited to 160 acres, or that such there occupation without settlement is trespass only and gives no right to the occupant, or that such occupation does not legally exclude tons fide settlement by another. Until settlement is made under the settlement laws there is no objection to the grazing of catile or cutting hay on Government land; provided such unappropriated lands are left open to sil alike. To allow a few wealthy stockmen to fence these lands, and thus not only practically withdraw them from the operation of the settlement laws, but deprive men of small means of the advantage of acquiring a settlement, will not be allowed under any pretence whatever. This Department will therefore interpose no objection to the destruction of their fences by persons desiring to make bons fide settlements on such inclosed tracts. You will cause them to be informed that the Government will prosecute or otherwise express its disapprobation of their trespass whenever, after such information, it shall appear that by such inclosure they prevent settlement on the inclosed tracts by persons entitled thereto under the law."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The United States steamship Juniata arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on March 4, having sailed from Malta or February 26 with

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 26, 1883. COURT OF CLAIMS DECISION.—In the Court of Claim

to-day the motion for a new trial of the case of John Roach was overruled. BRAZILIAN MAILS.-Notice has been given by the Poreign Mail Division of the Post Office Department that the steamer Hermod will sail from West Point, Va., at 6 p. m. on March 31, with U. ited States mails for Brazil.

UNRECORDED PATENTS .- Secretary Teller to-day rendered a decision in which he refused to compel the Com-missioner of the General Land Office to deliver an unre-corded patent, on the ground that the ordinary rules governing an executed patent do not apply to such cases.

A RUSSIAN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Depart-A Ressian Horricontenant of information concerning a horticultural exhibition to be opened in St. Petersburg on May 17. This exhibition is not to be confined to plants alone, but a department has been reserved for the

display of horticultural implements. THE COURT OF CLAIMS. - In the Court of Commission ers of Alabama Chains to-day an order was made to the effect that on May 2 the Court will hear any cases involving the question of the right of a British suighest to recover in the Court. In case No. 60, N. L. Bragdon was awarded \$601, with interest from May 5, 1864.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.—The others of the Jeannette THE JEANNETTE INCHIT.—Ine others of the survivors are expected to reach New-York to morrow. They will be met by Chief Engineer Melville and proceed at once to Washington to testify before the Jeannette Board, which will be reconvened for the purpose of examining them relative to the Long-Collins difficulty.

GERMAN AID TO SUFFERERS BY FLOODS.-The Presi-Gennan Aid to Sufferences by Floods.—The President has received from Measrs. Brasch & Rothenstein, bankers in Berlin, a second remittance of 4,500 marks, or about \$1,100, collected by them in Germany for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent floods in the United States. The money has been transferred to the Central Committee of the American Association of the Red Cross, under whose direction it will be used.

WANTING A SHARE OF THE MASON FUND .- Jonathan G. Bigclow, of this city, counsel for Sergeant Mason, to-day filed a suit against Mason, his wife, Betty, and the banking-house of Riges & Co., for \$3,500 alleged to be due to him for counsel fees. Bigclow alleges that there is now \$7,000 in bank to the credit of Mrs. Mason, proceeds of the "Mason fund," which he was instrumental in collecting, and asks that she be restrained from withdrawing any amount sufficient to injure his cause.

# A SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

William Lang, a cabinet-maker, dissapeared on Sunday from his home at No. 119 Ludlow-st. He was found yesterday by a Park policeman lying in Ramble of Central Park with a set hole in his forehead. A postal pallet hole in his forehead. A postal card was found in his pocket addressed to his brother-in-law, Peter Putz, a harkceper in Hesterst. On it was written: "God forgive me and take care of my poor wife and children. Dear friends, soil everything and send my wife and children to Germany." The wounded man was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his wound was pronounced fatal. He has a wife and three children.

# POLICE JUSTICES AND THE PENAL CODE.

A short session of the Board of Police Justices was held last evening at Jefferson Market. Owing to the fact that since the Penal Code has been in ex istence, many storckcepers have been brought out of the district in which they reside to answer charges of viclating the Sunday laws, a resolution was passed that in the future a warrant for the arrest of such law-breakers must be issued from the Police Court of the district where such persons may carry on business.

# BEATEN ON WARP'S ISLAND.

Mrs. Isaiah Wadleigh, of No. 1,979 Thirdave., reported to Coroner Merkle, yesterday, that she suspected her husband had been beaten to death in the

# RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE COST OF THE ELEVATED ROADS. MR. NAVARRO'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE RAILROAD COMMISSION-WHY THE IMPROVEMENT COM-

The State Railroad Commission met again yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the cost of constructing the elevated roads. The three members of the Commission were present, and John D. Kernan presided. José F. Navarro was the only witness examined. He submitted in evidence a detailed statement of the cost of that part of the Metropolitan road which the New-York Loan and Improvement Com-

pany had built. Mr. Kernan stated that the Commission would have experts verify Mr. Navarro's statement by an examination of the Loan and Improvement Company's books. Mr. Navarro testified that he was at first a director in that company, and was afterwards its vice-president and finelly its president. The Loan and Improvement Company had constructed fourteen or fifteen of the eighteen miles of the Metropolitan road. The contract for the construction was made on March 13, 1876, when the road was called the Gilbert Elevated Ratiroad. The capital of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company amounted to \$500,000, and the witness was the largest stockholder. The capital of the Loan and Improvement Company was \$100,000, of which 25 per cent was at first paid in. The entire amount was paid in soon after the work of construction began. The company was or-ganized for the sole purpose of building the Gilbert Ele-vated road. In the course of the construction of that road its stock and bonds were assigned to the Loan and Improvement Company as payment for the work done. When the agreement was made between the Met itan, New-York and Manhattan Elevated Railroad Companies, all the securities of the Gilbert or Metropolitan road had been absorbed in that manner by the Loan and Improvement Company. The bonds were sold by the latter company to different bankers and capitalists. They amounted to \$8,500,000, and the sum of \$7,972,308 20 was realized from their sale.

The stock of the Gilbert Elevated road, Mr. Navarro said, amounted to \$6,500,000. Of this stock \$6,000,000 was distributed among the stockholders, and the termainder, \$500,000, was sold. All of this latter amount was disposed of to outside persons, and the sum of \$627,400 62 was realized from the sale. The total cost of the construction of the road to the Loan and improvement Company was \$10,885,982 81. Its total profit was \$3,713,786. From this it was necessary to deduct the linerest on the capital employed in constructing the linerest on the capital employed in constructing the line. This interest amounted to about \$500,000. Soon after the full amount of the Loan and improvement Company's capital of \$1300,000 and was all paid up. These payments had been made in anticipation of realizing a profit from what was received from the Motropolitan road. The Loan and Improvement Company obtained the \$10,000,000 expended in construction by increasing its stock to \$3,000,000, by solling the bonds of the Gilbert road received for payment, and by using its own credit to borrow money. Many hudivioual members of the company advanced money also.

After the arrangement was made between the Metropolitan, New-York and Jannattan Companies the payments from the Metropolitan for construction came through the Manhattan to the Loan and Improvement Company, Mr. Navarro stated that he acted for the Loan and Improvement Company at that time, but he obtained a large interest after the contract was made. Mr. Navarro afterward said that be due not act for the clean and improvement Company, especially as some of the large stockholders of the Gilbert Elevated road. He did not think that Mr. Foster had any interest in the Loan and Improvement Co paules, all the securities of the Gilbert or Metropolitan road had been absorbed in that manner by the Loan and

PROPOSED EXTENSION IN BROOKLYN. The Long Island Railroad Company purposes o file a map for the extension of the road from its present terminus in Brooklyn, at Atlantic and Flatbush aves., along the latter thoroughface to Faiton-st., and thence in a straight line across private property to the Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge. The private property will be condemned under the teneral Railroad Act and purchased. The company will then build an elevated road from the Bridge to East New-York, with four

MR. TOUCEY NOT READY TO GO ON. The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the purpose of listening to further evidence concerning the use of steam dummles on the west side. Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central and Hudson River Rairona, said that he was not nepect to go as wint too layestigation, and the committee adjourned until Friday, April 0, se i

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, March 26 .- The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad March 4, having sance Worthington and wife as passent United States Consul Worthington and wife as passent United States Consul Worthington and Wife as passent United States Steamship gers. All well on board. The United States steamship gers. All well on board. The United States steamship gers. All well on board. The United States steamship gers. All well on board. The United States steamship gers in gross carnings of \$405.465; an increase in expenses of \$148,392; an increase in net earnings of \$257,073. The two months of 1883, as compared with the same month in 1882, an increase in expenses of \$148,392; an increase in gross carnings of \$257,073. The two months of 1883, as compared with the same month in 1882, an increase in expenses of \$148,392; an increase in gross carnings of \$405.465; an increase in expenses of \$148,392; an increase in gross carnings of \$257,073. The two months of 1883, as compared with the same month in 1882, and the compared with the same month in 188 the same period of 1882, show an increase in gross carrings of \$961,501; an increase in exposess of \$307,636; an increase in not carnings of \$653,865. All lines west of Pitrsburg and Eric for the two months of 1883 show a surplus over all liabilities of \$10,205, being a gain, as compared with the same period of 1882, of \$67,654.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Philadelpaia, Germantown and Chestnut Hill Railroad Co., this afternoon, the lease of that road and its franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for a period of infriy years, from May 1, 1883, was ratified. The issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds, on which the Pennsyl-vania Earlroad Company guarantees 442 per cent per an-num, was also approved.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 26.-The stockholders of the inclinate and Baltimore Railroad Company to-day voted to ratify the contract for the sale of their road to the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Comthe Cincumstat, was an action to the sale, and there were 23,750 sbures of stock voted in favor of the sale, and there were none against it. Twelve hundred dred shares did not vote.

# NOTHING OF A FIGHT ABOUT IT.

ABSURD STORIES WHICH A LITTLE QUIET BOXING BETWEEN E. W. SAPORTAS AND PIERRE LA MON-TAGNE SET AFLOAT. The friendly boxing-match in which two

unbers of the Rockaway Hunt indulged at the club kennels at Far Rockaway on Satur day night, was the subject of some talk in Wall Street yesterday. A much-discussed question was whether one member of the Stock Frehange, out of some twenty-five or thirty members who were present. had any right to make public the names of the principals only. The young men who engaged in the match were indignant at the notoricty which had been thrust upon them. E. W. Saportas appeared at his office without cratch or bruise on his face, and Mr. La Montagne, whom he is supposed to have knocked out, did not find his injuries so serious as to prevent his dining out last his injuries so serious as to prevent his dining out last night. His father, in his absence, said: "Why he is a mere tyre at boxing; he never took a lesson in his life. Of course my sons all box in a certain way, but this one is the weakest of the lot. Young fellows after dinner think that they can do a great deal, and I suppose this bout was the result of after-dinner talk. A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with Mr. Saportas at his

A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with Mr. Saportas at his bome in East Twenty fifth-st. Mr. Saportas was looking well, but he was not feeting so. While his countenance showed no signs of a flerce struggle, his feetings appeared to be sorely lacerated. When asked to give his version of the affair he replied; "There was no 'affair 'about it, I assure you. I can't see what all this publicity, this notunety is about. There was no maten, nothing of the kind. Mr. La soutague and myself have always been on the best-of terms. We were so on Saturday night and we are now. We did not go to Faf Rockaway to have a sparring match, nor did we think of putting on the gloves even until a momentor two before we did so. We never nad taked the subject over before he rehad any words about it at all. It is the custom of a number of us who belong to the Rockaway fluit to go down there on Saturday nights, and we often take our friends down with us. We entertain ourselves in different ways, like other geatlemen when they are seeking recreation and anusement. Some often put on the boxing-gloves and have a friendly trial of skill in sparring. We had a good deal of that exercise on Saturday night a week ago. I don't see any a sensational story was not written about that, too. Last Saturday we went down as usual, and in the evening amused curselves as we are accustomed to do. That was all. There were a number of gentlemen who compared notes as to their skill in boxing by a pleasant round or two, and Mr. La Montagne and I did the same. Several others tried after we did, and that is every thing there is in the story. We had no re cree, nething of the kind, and there was no 'knocking out' mor 'coming to time' nor anything of that sort in it. I don't see why a gesat sensation should be made if two sentlemen who are amusing themselves and their friends by boxing happen to get interested and nome in East Twenty-fifth-st. Mr. Saportas was looking that sort in it. I don't see why a great sensation should be made if two gentlemen who are amusing themselves and their friends by boxing happen to ge, interested and bit a little harder than usual. The accounts of the affair that have been given were made up from the exaggerated stories of village boys who live down there. It has given me the utmost amonyance in a great many ways and I am glad of the opportunity to tell what the affair amounted to."

Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. Deputy Coroner, Messener, who will make an autorsy on the body to-day, and I am glad of the opportunity to tell what the affair foreneed, several brokes on his leg, and a discoloration of the left eye.

\*\*DYING IN AN ANCIENT HOUSE.\*\*

Ambrose Kingsland Striker, a bachelor, fifty freak of age died of apoplexy while at the dinner-table in his home, at the foot of West Fifty-third-st, yesterday. Mr. Striker was born in the house where he died, which was one of the oldest mansions in the city, it having been built in the seventeenth century.

\*\*Accepted and New-York Yacht Claus said: "The glove connect between Saportas and La Montagne was treated with too much seriousness; the men, and the opportunities to vote for the amount of the union, and the apportunities to vote for the sin famous amony against the affair amounted to."

A member of the Union, Racquet and New-York Yacht Claus said: "The lemonate will rivel the men, and the opportunities to vote for the sin famous amony against the affair amounted to."

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Montagne is too much of a gentlem in to engage in anything so serious as this was represented to be. I speak from personal knowledge."
Inquiry was made at the Raquet Club last evening for some of the supposed witnesses of the re-called combat. The colored person who took The Thianne reporter's card to the club rooms, replied—his voice was tinged with sadness: "There is no gentleman in the club, sir."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

MALAGASY ENVOYS ENTERTAINED AND THE PRISON REFORM DISCUSSED.

The Congregational Club held its monthly meeting and dinner last night at the Rossmore Hotel. The features of the evening were the presence of the Malagasy Ambassadors and the discussion of "Prison Reform." Rowell Smith, president of The Century Company, presided. The guests were as follows: Ravoninahitrinarivo, Ramaniraka, Anthony Tacchi and W. C. Pickersgill, representing the Malagasy Embassy; Alpheus S. Hardy, of Bos ton; George W. Cable, of New-Orleans; William M. F. Round, secretary of the Prison Reform Association, and Israel C. Jones, superintendent of the House of Refuge. Among the mem-bers of the club present were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Editor of The Christian Union; the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, Editor of The Independent; the Rev Drs. Charles F. Deems, Hiram C. Havdo, and A. H. Clapp, and the Rev. S. H. Virgin, of this city; D. J. Carson, C. H. Parsons, S. S. Marples, and the Rev. James G. Roberts, the Rev. W. F. Crafts and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn; the Rev. A. Bradford, of Montelair, N. J.; the Rev. A. P. Foster, of Jersey City; the Rev. G. C. Gordon, of Greenwich, Conn., and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Whiton.

After the dinner the foreign visitors were presented by Dr. Abbott, who said presented by Dr. Abbott, who said that he was asked to introduce not only the Embassy but 'their mission: They did not ask for political intervention, but recognizing the power of public opinion, they desired to inform the public and arouse public interest against the unjustifiable attempt of France to invade the country of Madagascar, and turn her back from the path of civilization on which she has entered. The speaker then briefly recapitulated the facts concerning their mission, closing his speech with the cordial expression of sympathy and good feeling toward the Embassy in behalf of the club and the Christian people whom the club represented. Ravoninahitrinarivo then delivered au address, which was interpreted by Mr. Tacchi. It was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlement: We have not been

represented. Ravorana and repreted by Mr. Tacchi. It was as follows:

Mr. Priestent and Gentlemen: We have not been disappointed in cooling among the American people. We had neard much of your greatness and National vigor, but now we see with our eyes that you are mightler even than your fame. On such a vasa continent as inis we cannot boast of our island in the Indian seas, although it is far larger than that from which the forefathers of your Nation sailed. Before your strong limbed civilization and your deep-rooted Christian faith, our growth in these things is like the shooting of tender blades in the ricc-fields. We see nothing to glory in, unless we take the lint which your witty newspapers have given us, and boast of carrying as mes so formidable that no American citizen can stand up under them. But there is one thing in which we are your equals—we love National Independence as much as you do. And we are trying to love other things which the white man's books and preaching tell us are good. But if our people find that the truths of Christianity and the blessings of commerce are the foregunners of European aggression, unprovoked and unjustifiable, then our growing love will be turned to hate, and neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen, nor Americans, will so able to land in safety upon our shores. To avert this sore disaster we do not ask you to take the field for us, but we beg you in the name of God and righteousness to let your voices be heard by your estare Republic against her threatening demands. Surely we are not asking unreasonably. We simply appeal to you and to ait Americans—lovers of liberty—ior the use of those emacipative weapons which we are continually being taignit to believe are a keener power than your swords. We thank you sincerely for your courteous hospitality, and wish you life and the olessing of God. your court-ous by

The address was applauded, and the following resention was support.
This club extends to the representatives of the Malaguey Embassy its fraterial greating and its hearty good wisness for the complete success of the mission which has brought them to our shores.

wisces for the complete success of the mission which has bronger them to our shores.

Before the discussion on "Prison Reform" began the members of the Embassy returned to their hotel. The first speaker was George W. Cable, of New-Orleans, who described the condition of the prisons of his city and State. He then briefly sketched the reform which is being effected by an association with which he is connected. "We do not aim at relief," he said, "but at reform. We do not aim at relief," he said, "but at reform. We do not relief mously of second-hand clothing, but we are establishing a principle and creating a correct public sentiment. One result in the year and a half of our existence has been to establish a better prison-van system—separating the sexes, the tried and untried prisoners, and the young from the oid."

Irom the oid."

Mr. Round then spoke on the work of the Prison Raroim Association in this State, closing as follows:

We want to keep the reformatory principle appearance. To this end sentences should not be left to the furies, but their length should be determined by the behavior of the man in prison. He should not be left out till he is able and willing to earn bis own living. He should not be let out till use has found out that crime does not pay. The Elmira Reformatory has proven this pian to be practicable. Then he must have learned some trade—some whole trade and not the iraction of a trade. And when he comes out of prison he should have toe supporting irm of the State under him. Men are always going back to prison for want of a little help. When a man comes tack a repeniant producat to society, society does not receive him as the fathed call for him, but it proceeds to kill the fathed call for him, but it proceeds to kill the fathed call for him, but it proceeds to kill the ratiod such are him, but the proceeds to kill the ratiod and their more ability to polish five square inenes of boot-heel, or to pare the edge off a brush-mandle. What we need in the maxing ement or our prisons is Christianized common sense, and that will tend to the abotishment of county lails except as mouses of detention, an indefinite sentence; the system of labor that will make a man instead of a machine of the prisoner, and a paternal caroi the newly fleuged citizen when he shall try to crawl out of the unity occoon of disgrace and erime.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EASTERN ENVIVES. mr. Round then spoke on the work of the Prison

# MOVEMENTS OF THE EASTERN ENVOYS.

The Malagasy Envoys will leave this city for Boston to-day and will return on Friday, sailing for England the following day on the Egypt. Yesterday morning they visited the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-st. They had heard of that institution in their own country, heard of that institution in their own country, Eugene Chauvet, the husband of one of the managers, being a large planner in Madagascar. After an inspection of the buildings, the party visited the school-room and listened to the songs of the chiliren and to some of their recitations. In the afternoon the Envoys witnessed the performance of Barnum's Creus. One of the Embassy said last night that they considered Mr. Barnum the greatest man in America, next to President Arthur.

THE FAIR OF THE 71ST REGIMENT. AN ARMORY CONVERTED INTO A FANCIFUL SALES-

ROOM-VISITORS OF HIGH RANK. The fair of the 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was formally opened at its armory at Broadway and Thirty-fifth-st last evening. The interior walls of the armory have been hung with flags, ancient armor and military emblems. Around the sides of the room are booths laden with all sorts of things, from a watermelon to a pin-cushion. Each company has its special booth, wherein are artistically displayed the wares which the company itself furnishes or the products of the skilful workmanship of its lady friends. That of Company F consists of an arbor made of the branches and trunks of trees, the roof of which is formed of couch-shells. Several gas-pipes covered with jets run over the roof, so that when the gas is lighted the effect is picturesque. Among the various articles for sale at Company F's booth is a large copper-bronze punch-bowl, value \$500, presented by the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Company K is the proud possessor of a gypsy encampment in addition to a booth containing a variety articles. Company D eyes enviously the gypsies of its neighboring company, and points with pride to its own interesting curiosity-shop. The members of Company A, being in a sweet frame of mind, set up a candy store, and Company Bopened a little exhibition hall containing a Punch-and-Judy show. The Veteran organization is not behindhand in the matter of a booth. The old men have been remarkably active, and have come to the front with a booth that is considered to beat all its compolitors. Close by the booth is a large case containing the famous battle-flag carried by the veterans at the Battle of Bull Run. The old flag is pierced with twelve builet-holes and several rents made by shells. The veterans are very proud of it, and indignant if every one doesn't go into ecstasies over it. The drum-corps also oth that does it credit. Each booth is built in an original way, and flinstrates everything, from a Goddoss

of Liberty to a bamboo fishing pole.

The unsuspecting stranger will be led into buying everything that he doesn't want by beautiful girls in white tulic and siik and satin dresses, who will fill his pockets with boot-blacking, soap and lambrequins till be cannot rest, much less pay for them. The post offic

Saturday there will be a children's matinée. An orchestra will furnish music during the day and evening.

The object of the fair, which will continue two weeks, is to provide fands for building a new armory, and also for increasing the regimental fund. The trustees of the armory fund—which new amounts to \$40,000—are Eugene Kelly, Levi M. Bates and Thomas L. James. It was expected that the Secretary of War would formally open the fair, but by the death of the Postmaster-General he was called to Washington. General Grant was also expected to be present and to speak, but he also sent a dispatch saying that he was going to Washington in the afternoon and could not attend.

Among those present were General Alexander Sha'er, commanding the National Guard, and staff; General Jourdan, of Brooklyn; General Carr, of Troy; General W. F. Rogers, of Buffalo; Brigadier-Generals Fitzgerald, Ward, Christensen and Brownell; General D. E. Wiley. Chief of Ordinance; General P. H. Briggs, Inspector-General; General C. F. Robbins, Inspector of Kific Practice; army officers from Fort Hamilton. Governor's Island, Fort Schuyler and Wilhelt's Point, and a deputation from the Navy Yard.

#### A CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Chinese class of the Spring Street Presbyte-The Chinese class of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church gave an entertainment to their teachers and friends who crowded the basement of the church last evening. Nearly two hundred Chinamen were present, most of them dressed in mative costume. Chinese paper shades were over all the cas-jets, and the walls were gay with Chinese banners and pictures. On a raised piatform stood four elegantly embroidered Chinese screens, in frames of ebony and mother-of-pearl. Speeches were made by the Rev. A. H. Moment, pastor of the church; the Rev. W. Halsey, assistant pastor, and by Mr. Momey, who has charge of the class. Each of these gentlemen was presented with a white handkerchief of Chinese silk by the scholars of the class. Several Moody and Sankey hymns were sung by the Chinamen, and a duet by Hop Lee and Long Quong was enthusiastically received.

The principal feature of the entertainment, however, was the performance of a Chinese band which

cally received.

The principal feature of the entertainment, however, was the performance of a Chinese band which was present. There was such a superfluity of gongs, cymbals and drums with wooden heads in that band that there was no doubt at all about its being present. They played several of those peculiarly touching Chinese love songs, such as on starlit nights in far Cathay the moon-eyed Celestial plays beneath his lady's window to the accompaniment of a fog horn and a bass drum. Sometimes the men at the gongs and drums stopped to take breath, and allowed the flutes and stringed instruments to be heard. On several of these occasions these latter elicited something distinctly resembling a tune. The most effective pieces played were war songs, for in these the gongs and tom-toms had full force. Any body of soldiers marching to battle inspired by such sounds as these, would be ready—even anxions—te die. A supper followed after the entertainment, at which, among other delicacies, tea was served that atoned for all the music.

PAAS CELEBRATION OF ST. NICHOLAS. ADDRESSES BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, ALFRED AYL-WARD AND OTHERS.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrated Paas last evening by a dinner at Delmonico's. The fancy dress ball at the Vanderbilt mansion had a decidedly detrimental effect on the attendance, which is usually large, larger in fact than that at the annual dinner in December. The Paas festival has always been the more popular of the two. Last evening the younger element of the society was noticeably absent. As a general thing the faces around the tables were among the oldest and most familiar ones in the banking and commercial world, and belonged to the society's most venerable members. Among those present were R. G. temsen, William Remsen, Henry Knickerbocker W Ogden, Dr. J. H. Anderson, Thomas Melville, Judge Van Hoesen, Judge Brady, ex-Judge Jones, Thomas C. Acton, Cornellus Vanderbilt, Thomas L. James, James McLean, William Chapman, Theodore F. Dumont John Farmer, F. A. Petts, Elihu Root, William Dowd, Smith E. Lane, Stephen A. Waiker and D. O. Mills. Judge Abraham B. Lawrence presided, with the Rev.

Drs. Schenek and Vermilye on either hand. At a smal table in the centre of the room sat the secretary of the society, Charles A. Schermerhorn, and the stewards, James W. Beckman, Stuyvesant Fish, Chauncey M Depew, E. Benedict Oakley, Frederic J. de Peyster and wert C. Livingston. Over the presiding officer wer draped the American and Dutch flags held in place by he society's shield. The trumpeter and other attend ants in light blue and yellow were, as usual, on hand and added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

After the coffee had been served, and when the long clay pipes had been brought in and the glasses filled, the speech-making of the evening began. There were no formal toasts. The president called first upon a gentleman whom he assured the society no member had ever heard of before-Channeey M. Depew. Mr. Depew responded promptly and kept his hearers full of laughter and good-humor for the succeeding twenty minutes.

on rising he was received with loud cheers. "This is, I believe," he said, "the first time I have ever addressed you. I do not remember any other time, and I do not remember on any former occasion to have seen you in such a condition so early in the evening. The reason we are assembled is essentially Dutch. We are gathered here to enjoy ourselves. Other nations may dine because they are forced to do so, or because of other considerations, but the Dutch dine because they are intent on having a good time. At this season all nature is blooming and flowering and all animate nature according to the poets is making love. But there is no color about the Dutchman and no æstheticism. He may color his pipe and display its tints with much solemn satisfaction, but nobody over sees without ample security the color of his money. I was walking up and down Fifth-ave. yesterday afternoon with a friend from the other side, and I noticed a number of those graceful shapes, who wear sharp pointed boots, tall hats, stand ing collars and pantaloons so tight that one wonder how t ey walk. I believe they call them "dudes." how t ey walk. I believe they call them "dudes."
[Loud laughter.] I had been explaining to my friend how much misery results from the oversteeking of the labor market. But I do not see how any such taing can come to pass when these young gentlemen are growing up to take the Republic on their shoulders.

"One week from to-day occurs the one hundredth anniversary of the bitth of the founder of the St. Nicholas bockety, Washington Irving. When The Edinburgh Review asked who read an American book, a book was written so full of humor that English-speaking people inmediately accorded it a high place in the world of the later. The later was the second of the

illerature.

Mr. Depew paid a glowing tribute to the genius of the author of "The Sketch Rook," and closed by saying:

"I can offer to better sentiment than that we with one accord and with grand enthusiasm pledge the memory of Washington Irving."

Mr. Depew was followed by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Paul B. Du Chalilu, the traveller, and Captain Alfred

Asylward. Aylward speaking of the Boers, with when Captan Aylward speaking of the Boers, with when he had fought against the English, said that they were a simple, earnest race, and that they warred against England for the same reason that the American colonies fought a hundred years ago.

The St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn held its annual meeting yeaterday and elected John W. Hunter, president; shas Ludiam, first vice-president; H. D. Polhemus, high steward; E. H. Willetts, treasurer, and H. B. Hubbard, secretary. A committee was appointed to take measures to reorganize and improve the society.

# CREEK GIRLS OF LITTLE ACCOUNT.

Miss Alice Robertson, a missionary among the Creek Indians, spoke before the ladies of the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second-st. yesterday morning upon the character and needs of the people among whom she labors. Miss Robertson stated that both herself and mother were born among the Indians, and that for and mother were born among the Indians, and that for two generations the family to which she belonged had been identified with their interests. In the course of her remarks Miss Robertson said: "The great ambition of an Indian woman is to possess a feather bed. She is as proud of having one as a New York lady is of having diamends. The marriage tie is not respected among the Creeks as sacredly as among the whites. A young man cannot get married until he owns horses enough to purchuse a wife. The Creeks' knowledge of herbs is quite wonderful. There are few aliments for which they do not have a cure. The girls are held of little account among them. The boys are all in all. Mothers often put their boys into trousers before they are ten months old."

A PASTOR ACCUSED OF NEGLECT.

A coolness has existed for some time between the Rev. W. H. Boole, of the South Second Street Methodiat Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and a part of his congregation, which culminated about two weeks ago in the Board of Treatees requesting the conference not to appoint him as paster of the church next year. The trustees asserted that Mr. Boole had been neglecting his legitimate pastoral duties and travelding around the his egitimate pastoral duties and traveling around the country as a temperature lecturer. Mr. Boole, having just returned from a trip to Michigan, presented last Sunday, and called a meeting of the congregation for Monday eventur. A great crowd accordingity gathered last night in the lecture room, when Mr. Boole road a letter. No reporters were allowed to be present, but it was leagned from outside sources that the letter condemned the acron of the trustees, and defended the preacher's right to deliver temperance lectures. After the reading there was a stermy scene, and the congregation devided in respect to Mr. Boole's retirement.

# DISTURBANCE IN A THEATRE.

A disturbance occurred in Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre last evening in the progress of the play Fritz in England and Ireland." While J. K. Emmet wa singing the Shamrock song, two men in the rear of the parquette began to call out "Joe, Joe." Refus ing to be quiet, and being evidently under the influence of liquor, they were arrested. The confusion caused by this was sufficient to induce everyone in the house to rise, and a panic seemed imminent until a clear-headed man called out, "No danger, it's only a drunken man." At the First Preciust Police Station, where the two men were locked up, they gave their names as Edward F. Hughes, of No. 87 Carrollet, and George W. Mason, of No. 580 HenryCHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

A REPLY TO ATTACKS UPON ITS WORK. THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY REVIEWS AND REFUTES CHARGES MADE BEFORE THE NATIONAL

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

To The Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your columns have recently contained a statement from me in regard to the children sent out by the Children's Aid Society to Minnesota, in reply to a letter from the Rev. Mr. Dana, of St. Paul, relating to attacks made on this society at the National Conference of Charities at Madison, Wis., last summer. Since I wrote that statement the proceedings of the Conference have reached me, and I can reply to the charges more specifically.

The first was from a Southern delegate in regard to

the boys sent to the South, stating that they were placed without sufficient inquiry as to the character of the applicants and that "many were treated like slaves." Now, our plan at the South has been the same as at the West. A local committee of high character is chosen by the citizens beforehand, or at a public meeting, or is selected by friends, toaid the agent in his choice of places. The agent afterward revisits the places, or the resident agent sees the boys, and constant reports are received from the boys themselves and their employers. We believe that, in general, the homes found for the boys are the very best of the locality, in the South as well as in the West, and we are quite certain that these boys have been as well treated in the South as in any part of the country. Those in the South are usually large boys, perfectly able to take care of themselves, and not indentured. They would not stay a day in their situations if they were badly treated, and white labor is so scarce in the South that if they left their places they could at once find new situations. We have placed nearly 500 boys in Virginia, and only one case of abuse has ever been reported, from near Charlottesville, and this was made known to the Society by the neighbors of the employer, and a prosecution begun, aided by the Society, by the citizens themselves. The cruel employer was fined \$450 with costs. The movement is so popular in Virginia that we receive hundreds and hundreds of applications more than we can fill, and many of our boys have already acquire property, have married, and own farms of their own. One well-known gentleman, Mr. Joseph Wilmer, of Rapidan, in whose vicinity over one hundred boys have been placed, writes in a recent letter that that he considers the Children's Aid Society "the best charity of the day," and that the boys are doing exceptionally well. For proof of these statements we would refer to the following gentlemen in Virginia, among many others: Mr. J. Wilmer and Mr. J. G. Wayman, of Rapidan; Mr. J. B. Nalle, of Raccoon Ford; Mr. Charles Payne, Wilderness; Dr. Smith, of Hicksford, and Mr. A. B. West, of Farmville,

The next accusation is from Mr. E. W. Chase, of Minnesota, who charges that some of the boys in that State have run away from their places, and that the children are not sufficiently tooked after when placed. It is true that the older boys are inclined to change their places whenever they are offered better wages by a neighboring farmer, but it will be found that an immense majority of those placed in Minnesota have remained steadily in their homes. The resident Western agent, Mr. Fry, and the Western agents, frequently revisit their parties. In my recent letter I gave a list of the companies sent within the last two or three years, numbering several hundred, and the names of prominent citizens of the towns where they were placed, who can verify these statements. The boys are certainly doing excellently in Minnesota.

In the course of the debate, Mr. W. J. Scott, of Ohio, urged that many of these children inherit a criminal or ganization, and therefore necessarily become criminals, or it will be found that the great proportion of these children are not the descendants of criminals, but sim ply of poor laboring people and others who have become unfortunate. If Mr. Scott will inquire in his State he will find great numbers of well-to-do young men and respectable women who have grown up from among the other delegate from Ohio—Mr. C. B. Lockwood—is more reasonable and more humane. He asks "whether or not, where so great a work is being carried on, it is strange that some injustice should be done in taking exceptional cases and holding them up as the average, when there are thousands who have been made honorable men and women by being sent out from New-York City." Mr. Philip J. Gillet, a delegate from Hinols, also says, with the spirit of true humanity:

I do not know why these children from the East should be judged differently from our own. Some turn out badig and some well. We usagnify the eril and overlook the good. The result of th's work in Hinols has not look the good. The result of th's work in Hinols has not look the good. The result of th's work in Hinols has not look the good. The result of th's work in Hinols has not look the good. The result of th's work in Hinols has not look the good. children sont out by this society. The testimony of another delegate from Ohio-Mr. C. •B. Lockwood-is more

says, with the spirit of true humanity;

I do not know why these children from the East should be judged differently from our own. Some turn out badiy and some well. We magnify the evit and overlook the good. The result of this work in lilitons has not been as related in Norte Carolina. It has been generally the other way. Ban people reject them and good people have opened their houses and homes to them, and in some cases they have made very valuable men and women.

I was present at the Exposition in Paris in 1878. I visited the educational departm int. I found a partion of it in charge of a young man; I had seen him before; I told nim some of my early history. He opened has heart and told me some of his. His early recollections were of some of these succeites in New York. He had been taken by some of these succeites in New York to Illinois, bad done well, and op-hard work bad passed almost through one of the best colleges in the Mississippi Valley, and had been taken as combined to the Faris Exposition, and, after its close was conning back to graduate with noior. He was an honorable, useful man; and no doubt terra are a great many other such cases as this. It is unjust and unfair to preserve a case iron, rigid rule to apply to these unfortunate children when we would not apply the same to our own, and very often they will average as good as our own.

Mr. Henry J. Dodge, of Illinois, also states in the de-Mr. Henry J. Dodge, of Illinois, also states in the de-

bate:

I would like to give the example of a young boy who came from this society is New-York. He was put in a family in Chicago. He went to work and got his brother out here and put his fare and got him work, and then he brought on his sister and got him work, and then he brought on a second brother and got him work, and at last the mother, and he is taking god care of her to-day, and is setting \$17 per week. He is only eighteen years of age. We need not go to Paris or London to find now who have been reasued by the Aid Society. For nine years I have been engaged in the same work, and I can give you more illustrations than I have fingers, of those who have turned out well."

Mr. W. J. Baxier, of Michigan, and Mr. Elmore, of

Mr. W. J. Baxter, of Michigan, and Mr. Elmore, of Wisconsin, on the other hand, make the statement that these children are not looked after in their places and that they are put in their homes without sufficient inquiries as to the characters of the applicants, and that many turn out badly. In regard to Michigan, we could give Mr. Baxter the names of great numbers sent out by his society who have grown up to positions of useful ness in that State; and in 1876 our resident agent, Mr. Fry, made a thorouga investigation of the prisons of that state and did not find in them a single person sent out by this Association. In our report of 1881 will be seen a list of forty-five names taken at random of these children sent out twenty-five years ago to Michigan, all of whom, so far as heard from, have grown up to be respectable and well-to-do people. Some seventeen years ago I had the satisfaction of reviewing our work in Michigan, and I could not find that more than 3 per cent of the small children had turned out badly, and not 7 per cent of the larger boys, Equally encouraging results were obtained from Indiana and Ohio. Mr. Elmore is certainly too severe in his statements in regard to the poys sent to Wisconsin. Out of a company of thirty-one children sent to La Crosse in 1866, not one is known to have turned out badly, and of four children of one family in this party, two have been adopted and carry the names of the families which took them and the other two are very happily married. And of another company of thirty-three sent to Mauston in 1875, two are married; wo have sent for their parents, who, with their families. are doing exceedingly well; another has 160 nores of land in Dakota, and so far as heard from, only one has turned out badly. We would refer Mr. Elmore to the following gentlemen for proof that many of these lads bave done extremely well n this State; Mr. Hamilton Vance, Mr. E. S. Rice and Mr. Barney Hinkelman of Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Mr. fones (hardware merchant), of La Crosse; Mr. Airich, West Salem, Wis.; Mr. James, Boyce, New-Lisbon; Mr. Frank Hill, of Kilbourne City; and Mr. James Alaby, of Mauston, Wis.

We admit of course that the large boys change their dages, that sometimes a boy is placed in a home where he does not suit the family or the family him; and in uch cases we seek immediately to re-place the lad and to make things right in regard to him. We carry on an mmense correspondence with the boys and their West era employers. We hear from the committees, who are usually responsible gentlemen of the place, and our own gents are continually travelling through the States where the children are placed. The agents are also authorized to employ elergymen or other responsible persons in these villages to visit these children. We have received much assistance in that way. Mistakes will occur, of course, but they are as few as might be expected in a work on so large a scale. If out of 4,000 ent out each year by this society, 2 per cent only turned out badly, and this number happened to be in the Northwest, it would be very natural that the gentlemen engaged in charities in those States should form a bad impression We do not claim that these "New-York orphans" turn out saintly boys, but that, on the whole, they do as well as the average run of boys in the villages. The great change in circumstances and the kindness and Christian influence of the Western homes produce a wonderful effect on their characters, and as they grow up they be Many raise themselves above this, and are highly valuable elitzens, as our records show. The best proofs of the general success of the work are the wide-spread applications for these children from the Northwest, especially

where we have placed other parties. It is not at all unon to place two or three companies of children in one district.

whether in the West or South, we hold them to be "bosh." We should be the first to hear of such cases. and such are scarcely ever reported to us. We earnestly ask of our Western friends to look at this whole matter in the light of broad humanity and calm reason, and to form no prejudice against a most useful enterprise of CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary Children's Ald Society.

New-York, March 14, 1883. [This defence of the work of the Children's Aid ociety is irrefutable. There was a glaring injustice in holding up a few exceptional cases as typical of the whole range of beneficent work accompl in transplanting thousands of boys from the slums and haunts of vice in a great city to homes in the West and South. The delegates to the National Conference of Charities seem to have been criminally reckless in their charges and calumnies. Their experience in dealing with paspers and the criminal classes should have put them on their guard against magnifying the importance of a few isolated cases. Mr. Brace has had charge of a most humane, en lightened and comprehensive work of charity, and has managed it with sagacity, vigor and success. The New-York public has taken his measure accurately and knows him to be one of the most active, intelligent and useful agents of American benevolence.-Ed.]

#### OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. HARWOOD, U. S. A. Boston, March 26, - Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Harwood, U. S. A., was found dead in his room at Young's Hotel this morning. He died of congestion

Lieutenant-Colonel Harwood was a native of Rhode Island. He entered the 3d Artiliery from the Military Academy in May, 1861, as a second lieutenant, and was immediately promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. About a year later he was transferred to the Engineer Corps, and in 1863 he became a captain. He was made corps, and in 1995 he became a captain. He was made a brevet major in August, 1864, for his services during the campaign before Richmond, and in 1865 he received a commission as brevet lieutenant-colonel for services during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond. He became a major in 1869.

THE REV. FREDERICK A. THAYER. QUINCY, Ill., March 26.—The Rev. Fred-erick A. Thayer, pastor of the First Congregational Church here, died yesterday of typhoid fever, after a

Mr. Thayer was born in New-Ipswich, N. H., in 1842. He attended the village school there, and in 1873 he was graduated at Dartmouth College. When he left college he joined the city staff of THE TRIBUNE. After two years' service as a reporter on this journal, he became night editor of The Times, a position which he filled for about three years. He then entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he completed the theological studies he had been engaged in from the time he left studies he had been engaged in from the time he left Dartmouth. Mr. Thayer was first called as a pastor to the Congregational Church at Westboro, Mass., where he remained for a year and a half. In September last he was called to Quincy, Ill., to succeed the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, the well-known writer upon Christian apologeties, who was called to New-Havou after his election to a chair at Andover was set aside last year by the Board of Visitors. Mr. Thayer succeeded well in his work at Quincy, and his congregation was growing rapidly in numbers. He leaves a wife and two children.

DR. HIRAM B. WHITE.

Dr. Hiram B. White, Superintendent of the Mayflower Mission of Plymouth Church, died yesterday afternoon at his home, at No. 96 Pineapple-st., Brookiyn. or. White was born at Keith, Mass., in 1822. After studying medicine he went to California in the early days of the gold fever, and thence to the Sandwich Islands. He returned to this country at the outbreak of

ARRESTING A CLERGYMAN BY MISTAKE.

Detective Mulvey, of the Church-st. police, was sent to Trinity Church on Sunday to look for pick-pockets. He arrested on suspicion a well-dressed man of middle age, who was waiting at the entrance to the church, expecting, as he said, to meet an acquaintance. At the police station the prisoner said he was the Rev. Ethan Curris, of Camdon, N. J., and he proved his identity by letters in his pocket. He was discharged by the sergeaut in command.

ONE LAD STABS ANOTHER.

Last evening James Haves, ten years old, of to. 418 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, was stabbed in the arm and slightly wounded, by Daniel King, twelve years old, during an altercation at the corner of Cedar and Church sts. Hayes was sent to the Chambers Street Hosp and King was locked up in the Church Street Station

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES. THE SEAL FISHERIES-CATHEDRAL BUILDING. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

St. John's, N. F., March 1.-Newfoundland s now preparing for her great undertaking—the seal fish-ry. About twenty steamers with average crews of ery. two hundred men, and sixty sailing vessels with crews of thirty men, annually leave the principal ports of the island to engage in this industry, which thus gives employment to about six thousand men. In St. John's at this season thousands of men from the outports brong the streets and collect in crowds around the office doors of the several supplying merchants. Some are waiting to be "signed," others have been "signed"; and others again are looking for "berths." The captains of the vessels have the exclusive right of giving the berths." The captain chooses his crew and brings them to the office of the merchant, where each man signs." When the men have "signed," they receive notes for their "crop," as their outfit is techn termed. This outfit, usually worth about \$12 or \$15, is to be paid for out of the proceeds of the voyage, the risk to be paid for out of the proceeds of the voyage, the risk being undertaken by the merchant. The men have each an individual interest in their success as they are not engaged for the voyage with a fixed pay, but each man receives an equal share of the seal taken, the merchant buying the seal at current prices. The merchant receives two-thirds of the seal and pays the captain 10 cents per seal. The maximum catch of seal is about 40,600 for a steamer of 450 tons and 350 men. The fishery begins on the 10th of March, and is over—all steamers making two trips, and some three—by the end of April.

On the morning of March 10 there is a sharp contest between the different steamers as to which will first leave the harbor. Then uproar and confusion reign supreme. The cheering and singing of the crews as they weigh anchor commingle with the cries of some unfortunate loiterer who gets through the ice in his endeavors to reach his ship. This seeme has hitherto occurred just after midnight, but the Legislature has now ordered the saling not to take place until 6 o'clock on the morning of March 10. This is a wate precaution, although no accidents other than some severe duckings have ever occurred; yet the danger is very great.

Just now there is a new Church of England Cathedral in course of erection in this city. Much of the stone used has to be drawn from a place distant about a mile from the site of the Cathedral. All the sailing crews in St. John's give each a day toward hauling this stone. They build large drays and hire a brass band, and thus equipped under the leadership of their captains they set out for their work. It is a giorious sight to see a body of about 1,000 men proceeded by a band drawing twenty or thirty tons of stone to the if not classical yet inspiring strains of "Haul on the Bowline." Whenever a hill of an incline is to be surmounted the men break out into this quick, jerky air, and puilling in unison they mean this quick, jerky air, and puilling in unison they mean the lift is a factorial. being undertaken by the merchant. The men have each

RELATION OF WINDS TO HEALTH .- The results of careful and protracted meteorological observa-ions by Dr. Prestel, the German physicist, show that it s possible to discover the original cause of discuses that are dependent upon climate and the weather, by a proper study of the winds as observed at that place,-in fact, that the climatic character of any region is exactly represented by the nature of the winds, and from their nature at different places their relative salubrity can be determined with much safety. Again, he finds that the winds and the character of the weather are identical winds and the character of the weather are identical with each other for any given month, the stekness, however, depending rather upon the climate of the preceding month, evidently because in it began the stekness which appears recorded, perhaps, in the statistical tables of the succeeding weeks or month. Dr. Prestei remarks that the most unfavorable condition of the atmosphere is a long period of prevailing calm, or very slight breezes; thus, in many climatic diseases, as malaria, yellow fever, etc., if appears that when they became epidemic there has preceded that time a long period of calm weather, the lowest stratum of air resting quietly upon the earth.

"He's not just what you call handsome,